

PZ 5

.L717

no. 7

Copy 1

E LITTLE CLASSIC SERIES.



Little  
Goody  
Two Shoes

A. FLANAGAN COMPANY

# The Little Classic Series

The most popular works of standard authors and poets arranged for use in schools, with introductions, explanatory notes, biographical sketches, portraits, and illustrations. Also elementary stories of nature, myth, history, industry, geography, biography, and literature. The grading suggested has been extensively followed by teachers with very satisfactory results, but may be varied to suit special conditions.

The books have been carefully edited, are clearly printed on good paper, and have extra strong paper cover. Each book in the LITTLE CLASSIC SERIES contains thirty-two pages.

## SEVEN CENTS PER COPY

### Twenty Copies for \$1.20

#### First and Second Grades

- No.  
2719 Aesop's Fables.  
2713 Old Time Stories.  
2725 Favorite Mother Goose Rhymes.  
2707 First Steps in Reading.  
2701 Jack and the Beanstalk.  
2726 Favorite Mother Goose Jingles.  
2720 Little Red Riding Hood.  
2727 Story of Little Black Sambo.  
2708 Bunny Cottontail Stories.  
2728 Ten Little Indian Stories.  
2721 Hiawatha and Henry W. Longfellow.  
2730 Twelve Little Indian Stories.  
2716 Bunny Boy.  
2731 The Jenny Wren Book.  
2704 Bob the Cat.  
2723 Whitter and His Snow-Bound.  
2732 The Bluebird Book.  
2717 Thanksgiving Stories.  
2733 Four Favorite Stories.  
2705 The Story of Two Little Rabbits.  
2724 The Three Misses Cottontail and King Rabbit.  
2734 My Shadow, and Other Poems.  
2718 Modern Fables.  
2735 My Treasures, and Other Poems.  
2706 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
First and Second Grades.  
2819 Squirrel and Other Animal Stories.

#### Second and Third Grades

- No.  
2736 Three Popular Stories.  
2714 The Story of Joseph.  
2807 Beauty and the Beast and Other  
Favorite Fairy Tales.  
2702 Susan Cottontail Stories.  
2802 Cinderella and Other Favorite  
Fairy Tales.  
2715 Robinson Crusoe.  
2738 Stories from Grimm.  
2729 Sixteen Little Indian Stories.  
2809 The Coming of the Christ-Child.  
2709 Our Three Little Sisters and Hiawatha.  
2803 Christmas Stories.  
2722 Pussy Willow and other Tree  
Stories.  
2740 The Story of Peter Rabbit.  
2710 Stories About Animals.  
2810 The Little Story Reader.  
2711 Mr. and Mrs. Stout of Beaver Dam  
and How Jackrabbit Lost His Tail.  
2823 Stories About Birds.  
2712 The Tale of Bunny Cottontail—  
Abridged.  
2825 Who Stole the Bird's Nest, and  
Other Poems.  
2824 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
For Third Grade.  
2826 The Robin Redbreast Book.  
2812 The Toyland of Santa Claus.  
2827 The Chickadee Book.  
2828 Brownie's Ride and Brownie and  
the Cook.  
2829 Escape at Bedtime, and Other  
Poems.  
2830 My Ship and I, and Other Poems.

PUBLISHED BY  
**A. FLANAGAN COMPANY**  
CHICAGO

# LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES

*authentic*  
ADAPTED BY  
N. MOORE BANTA

1922

A. FLANAGAN COMPANY  
CHICAGO

COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY A. FLANAGAN COMPANY

FZ 5  
12717  
no 1

© CIA688895

Printed in the United States of America.

NOV - 4 '22

no 1

## LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES.

Once upon a time there lived an honest, industrious man named Meanwell. He lived upon a small farm which belonged to Sir Peter Grip.

Sir Peter was a very hard, covetous landlord. Now, Hugh Graspall was a rich tenant of Sir Peter, and was as greedy as Sir Peter himself.

So it came about that Graspall persuaded Sir Peter to take away the lands held by Meanwell and other poor tenants, and let him have them to increase his own large farm.

Meanwell was thus cruelly turned out of his little farm, which had enabled him to support a wife and two young children

called Tommy and Margery. He tried in vain to find another cottage with land. Care and misfortune shortened his days; and his wife, not long after, followed him to the grave.

On her deathbed she did not repine at her losses and sufferings, but humbly prayed that Heaven would watch over and protect her helpless orphans when she should be taken from them.

At her death these poor children were left in a sad plight; and as there were but few people able to befriend them in the village of Mouldwell, where they lived, they could get no regular meals, and had to do all sorts of things to keep themselves from starving.

Indeed, at times they were obliged to put up with the wild fruits and berries that they picked from the hedges. They were also without proper clothes to keep them warm; and as for shoes, they had not even two pairs between them. Tommy,

who had to go about more than his sister, had a pair to himself; but little Margery for a long time wore but one shoe.

These two children in all their trials never ceased to love each other dearly, nor did they forget the good lessons which their kind mother had taught them.

And well did they deserve her anxious love, and the earnest prayers she had offered up to Heaven for their welfare. They never murmured, nor ever thought of taking anything from their neighbors, however hungry they might be, but were always looking out for some sort of work, although but little of that did they get.

But this hard lot really befell them for their good; for without it how could their excellent qualities have been so well brought out, and their praiseworthy conduct have become the talk of the village?

Heaven, indeed, had heard their dying mother's prayers, and had watched over

and protected them through all their troubles. Relief was at hand, and better things were in store for them.

It happened that Mr. Goodall, the worthy clergyman of the parish, heard of their sad wandering sort of life—for they were without a home, and had generally to sleep in some barn or outhouse—and so he sent for the two children. He kindly offered to shelter them until they could get regular work to do.

Immediately after this unlooked-for blessing had fallen upon them, a gentleman of rank and wealth came from London on a visit to the parsonage. No sooner did he hear the story of the orphans than his heart warmed toward them, and he resolved to be their friend.

The very first thing he did was to order a pair of shoes to be made for Margery. He also placed money in her hand to buy good and suitable clothes with.

But he did much more than this for

Tommy. He not only bought clothes for him, but he also offered to take him to London and educate him, and then give him a fine start.

When the time arrived for her brother to start off with his generous friend, Margery was in great trouble. With her eyes filling with tears, they embraced each other over and over again. But Tommy, in order to comfort his weeping sister, promised he would not fail to come over to Mouldwell to see her, when he should return from foreign countries.

After he was gone Margery began to recover her usual cheerfulness. She knew it was of no use to keep on crying; but what helped greatly to put her into good spirits was the pleasure she took in her new shoes. As soon as the old shoemaker brought them she put them on, and ran at once to the clergyman's wife, crying out with glee, as she pointed to them:

“Two shoes, ma'am! See, two shoes!”

These words, "two shoes!" she kept on repeating to everybody she met, and so she came to be called for a long while after by the name of GOODY TWO-SHOES.

Now Margery was a thoughtful little girl. After living at the parsonage some little time, she noticed more and more how good and wise the clergyman was. She could only suppose that this was owing to his great learning.

The poor girl then felt ashamed of her own ignorance. She became very anxious to learn how to read and write, although at that time, in distant country places, very little instruction was given to poor children.

Mr. Goodall, however, when he found how desirous she was to improve herself in every way, kindly taught her what she most wished to know. As he was a clever man, he took care that she should not learn by rote; so as she advanced, he made

her think well over each lesson. Though this made her progress a little slower, she became in time a better scholar than any of the children who went to the village school.

As soon as she found that this was the case, she began to reflect that it was her duty to devote some of her spare time, with Mr. Goodall's permission, to the instruction of such poor children as could not go to school.

After much thinking and contriving, she hit upon a simple but clever plan to get these ignorant children to attend to her teaching. She knew that the different letters of the alphabet were sufficient to spell every word—only that those used as capital letters were larger than the others.

Now in those times few books were printed, and it was very seldom that the poor people had any. But Margery got around this difficulty by cutting, with a

good knife, out of several pieces of wood, six sets of capital letters like these:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P  
Q R S T U V W X Y Z. And ten sets of these common letters:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t  
u v w x y z.

When, after much pains and trouble, she had finished all these wooden letters, she managed to borrow an old spelling-book. With the help of this, she made her playmates set up the words she wished them to spell.

Her usual way with them, when she could get several of them together about her, was this:

Suppose the word to be spelled was "Pudding," (she always chose words at first that sounded pleasant to her little pupils' ears); one of the children from the circle around her, brought the capital letter "P" from the large set. The next picked up "u" from the small set.

Then the next two brought a "d" each, the next "i," and so on, until the whole word was spelled.

Margery, in her simplicity, fancied that the first steps in knowledge ought to be as much like play as possible. The result proved how right she was, for her little companions were always eager for this "game," as they called it. How sorry they were if they were thrown out by picking up a wrong letter, and had to play no more that morning.

Before long not only her poor pupils, but their ignorant parents, too, were very thankful for the trouble she took in teaching her playfellows.

As it often happened that they could not be spared to be with her of a morning, she would then go round to their different cottages to teach them, carrying her wooden letters in a basket.

On one of these occasions the worthy clergyman asked a friend of his, a sub-

stantial yeoman named Rowland, to accompany Margery in her rounds. The clergyman wanted him to judge, as an eye-witness, of the results of Margery's teaching. This good man was much pleased with all he saw and heard. As he gave his opinion in writing to Mr. Goodall, we cannot do better than make use of his own words.

“After setting out, Margery and I, we first came to Jerry Hodge's. No sooner had we tapped at the door than the cottager's wife came out. When she saw Margery she said, ‘Oh, if it isn't little Goody Two-Shoes. I'm right glad to see thee, that I be! Pray come in, and this good gentleman too, that ye may both see how well our Billy has learned his lessons.’

“The poor little fellow, I found, could not speak plainly. But he had learned all his letters, and was quite able to pick them out and put them together in short

words when asked to do so.

“The next place we visited was Widow Giles’, who, to protect herself at night, keeps a fierce-looking dog. The moment Margery opened the gate he began barking at a great rate. This called out his mistress, who scolded him sharply for daring to bark at Goody Two-Shoes.

“After quieting the noisy cur, she asked us in, and seemed very proud to show how clever her little Sally was in learning her lessons.

“Indeed, I found the child was very ready at spelling, and she pronounced the words clearly and correctly, also.

“We then called at Toby Cook’s cottage. Here a number of children were met together to play. They all came round Margery very fondly, and begged her to ‘set the game’ for them.

“She then took out her wooden letters from her basket, and asked the girl who was next to her what she was to have

for dinner. 'Apple pie,' she answered, and went to look for a capital 'A'; the next two produced a 'p' each, and so they went on until they had spelled 'Apple pie' complete.

"Other words were given by the children. These words were chiefly the names of things they liked and were used to, such as bread, milk, beef, etc. They were for the most part spelled carefully, very few mistakes being made, until the game was finished.

"After this, she set them the following lesson to get by heart:

'He that will thrive  
Must rise by five.'

'He that has thriven  
May lie till seven.'

'Truth may be blamed,  
But cannot be shamed.'

‘Tell me with whom you go,  
And I’ll tell what you do.’

‘A friend in need  
Is a friend indeed.’

‘Love your friends who are true,  
And your friends will love you.’

“Margery next took me to see Kitty Sullen. This little girl used to be very self-willed and vain, because she could dress more finely than the poor cottagers’ children. I was glad to see, however, that she paid attention to Margery’s good advice. I hear it generally reported that Margery has done wonders by setting her an example of humility and kindness, and that she has much softened her stubborn heart.

“On our way homeward we saw a well-dressed gentleman sitting under a couple of great trees, at the corner of the rook-

ery. He had a sort of crutch by him, and seemed to be ailing.

“But perhaps this was partly put on, that he might try Margery’s wit, for as soon as he saw us he called out to her to come near him. Then he said, more in jest than in pain, ‘Pray little maid, can you tell me what I must do to get well?’ ‘Yes, good sir,’ she replied readily, ‘go to bed when the rooks do, and get up with them at morn; earn, as they do, what you eat; and then you will get health and keep it.’

“The gentleman seemed quite taken with the good sense of her reply, and with her modest look, too. He begged her to accept a small silver coin as a token of his regard for her merit.”

One day, as Margery was coming home from the next village, she met with some wicked, idle boys. They had tied a young raven to a staff, and were just about to make a victim of the poor thing by throw-

ing stones at it.

Margery offered at once to buy the raven for a penny, and this they agreed to. She then brought him home to the parsonage. She named him Ralph, and a fine bird he was. She soon taught him to speak several words, and also to pick up letters and even to spell a word or two.

There was a wealthy knight living in the village who was named Sir Walter Welldon. This man knew an elderly widow lady who had once been rich, but now was quite poor. Some years before Margery began to teach the poor cottagers' children, Sir Walter had set up a small school in the village of Mouldwell. Then he had gotten the widow to teach the children of those who could afford to pay something for it.

This gentlewoman's name was Gray, and the children all loved her. But at length she was taken seriously ill, and

was no longer able to attend to her duties.

When Sir Walter heard of her illness, he sent for Mr. Goodall and asked him to look out for some one who would be able and willing to take Mrs. Gray's place as mistress of the school.

The worthy clergyman could not think of anyone so well qualified for the task as Margery Meanwell. Although young, she was grave beyond her years, and was growing up to be a comely maiden. When he told his mind to the knight, Margery was chosen by the latter at once as the successor of poor Mrs. Gray.

Sir Walter continued to be very good to the sick widow until she died, which happened shortly afterward.

The knight likewise built a larger schoolhouse for Margery's use. This she needed, for she would have all her old pupils who could not afford to pay, come to school, too, as well as the regular

scholars belonging to it.

From this time no one called her "Goody-Two-Shoes," but generally Miss Margery, and she was more and more liked and respected by her neighbors.

Soon after Miss Margery had become mistress of the school she was lucky enough to save a dove from the hands of some cruel boys. They had been tormenting the poor creature. She called him Tom, in remembrance of her brother who was now far away.

She had had no word from him ever since he left her. But people didn't write letters in those days as we do now, and there was no such thing as a post office to be seen anywhere.

Tommy, the dove, learned to pick up a few letters, but he was not so clever as Ralph the raven. She could not teach him to utter a single word.

About this time a lamb had lost its mother, and its owner was about to have

it killed. When Miss Margery heard of this she bought the gentle creature from him and brought it home. She thought it would please and benefit her pupils by putting such an example before them of going early to bed.

Some of the neighbors, when they found how fond of such pets Miss Margery was, gave her a nice, playful little dog, called Jumper. They also gave her a skylark.

Now, Master Ralph was a shrewd bird, and a bit of a wag, too. When Will the lamb and Carol the lark made their appearance, the knowing fellow picked out the following verse, to the great amusement of everybody:

“Early to bed, and early to rise,  
Is the way to be healthy, wealthy and  
wise.”

Miss Margery was always trying to be useful to her neighbors. Knowing more than they did, she was often able to give

them good advice. She also saved them from losses which would have come through their own ignorance.

Many of these good folks depended much on their hay. Now, a traveler came from London. He presented Miss Margery with a new kind of instrument, called a barometer.

This barometer wasn't nearly as good as the ones we have now, but it helped her to know what the weather was going to be a day or two ahead.

Margery would look at it, and then tell the people, and then they could get their hay in before it rained.

This caused a great deal of talk about the country. The people of the distant villages were provoked at the better luck of the Mouldwell folks.

They said Miss Margery was a witch, and sent old Nicky Noodle to accuse her of it. He was also to get all the evidence he could against her.

Nicky Noodle was a numskull and a gossiping busybody, and when he saw her at her schoolhouse door, with her raven on one shoulder and the dove on the other, the lark on her hand, and the lamb and little dog by her side, the sight took his breath away for a time. He scampered off crying out, "A witch! a witch! a witch!"

Miss Margery laughed at the simpleton's folly. But she did not know how much folly and wickedness there was in the world, and she was greatly surprised to find that the half-witted Nicky Noodle had got a warrant against her.

At the meeting of the justices, before whom she was summoned to appear, many of her neighbors were present. They were there, ready to speak up for her character, if needful.

But it turned out that the charge made against her was nothing more than Nicky's idle tale that she was a witch.

Nowadays, it seems strange that such a thing could be. But in England, at that time, many silly and wicked things were constantly being done. These things were being done especially by the rich and powerful against the poor—such things as would not now be borne.

Among such old blind follies was a common belief in witchcraft. Anybody who practiced it was severely punished by law. Many a poor harmless old woman was tortured even to death, because her neighbors had a spite against her, and charged her with being a witch.

It happened that among the justices who met to hear this charge against Miss Margery there was but one silly enough to think there was any ground for it. His name was Shallow, and it was he who had granted the warrant.

But she soon silenced him when he kept repeating that she **must** be a witch to foretell the weather, besides having

many strange creatures about her.

Margery pointed to the friends who had come to speak for her character and her truth. She said, very calmly, looking at this weak man full in the face:

“I never supposed that any one here could be so weak as to believe that there was any such thing as a witch. But if I am a witch, here is my charm,” she added, laying her weather-glass upon the table. “This, alone, has helped me to know the state of the weather. And as for my animal companions, your worship even might profit as I have done by their good example. My tender dove,” she continued, “is a pattern of true love; my watchful raven of forethought; my joyous lark of thankfulness; my gentle lamb of innocence; and my trusty dog of sagacity. If it be witchcraft to have such teachers to remind me of my duties, then, indeed, am I a witch, please your worship — at your service.”

Fortunately Sir Walter Welldon, one of the justices present, was well acquainted with the use of the new instrument. He explained its nature to his foolish brother justice, and turned the whole charge into ridicule.

He finished by giving Miss Margery a high character for knowledge, prudence, and charity.

The bench of justices not only released her at once, but gave her their public thanks for the good services she had done in their neighborhood.

One of these gentlemen, Sir Edward Lovell, was an intimate friend of Sir Walter's. He became very much attracted by her virtues and abilities. As he had lately been left a widower, he offered her very liberal terms if she would consent to come to his house, take the management of it, and educate his daughter also.

She respectfully declined this hand-

some offer. She thought it was her duty to continue teaching the children of the poor, because she feared they would remain in ignorance but for her.

Several months after this, Sir Edward fell ill, and was for some time in a state of danger. He was quite unable to manage his house and look after his dear children. He then repeated his request that Miss Margery would come to take charge for him.

The thoughtful young woman then took counsel with her kind old friend, the clergyman. By his advice she agreed to undertake the proposed employment until Sir Edward should regain his health.

She completely won that gentleman's respect and admiration by her skill and tenderness in nursing him during the remainder of his illness, and by the great care she took of his children. All the members of his household loved her for

her goodness.

By the time that Sir Edward fully regained his health he had become more and more attached to Miss Margery. He thought she could hardly be matched for propriety of conduct, for good sense, and for sweetness of temper. With all this he fancied, too, that she had not her equal anywhere for good looks.

When she talked of going back to her school he felt dull and melancholy. After due reflection, he offered her his hand in marriage.

We know already how modest and free from vanity and false pride Miss Margery was. This proposal, therefore, took her quite by surprise. She thought herself so undeserving of the honor intended her, that at first she was inclined not to accept it, but this her rich suitor would not hear of.

She yielded at last, as her true friends, Sir Walter and Mr. Goodall, persuaded

her that she would then be enabled to do many more good works than she had ever done before.

She had not at all objected because she did not like Sir Edward, for she really loved and admired him as he deserved. It was only because she feared it was not her duty to leave her old humble friends to be a fine lady.

All things having been settled, and the day fixed, the great folks and others in the neighborhood came in crowds to see the wedding. And glad they were that one who had, ever since she was a child, been so deserving, was to be thus rewarded.

Just as the bride and bridegroom were about to enter the church, their friends, who were assembled outside, were busily engaged in watching the progress of a horseman. He was handsomely dressed and mounted, and was as gay in appearance as a courtier.

He was galloping up a distant slope leading to the church, as eagerly as if he wanted to get there before the marriage should take place.

All was in readiness for the holy ceremony to commence, and the clergyman was just going to open his book, when in rushed a strange gentleman, richly dressed. It was no other than the horseman who had been before noticed by the crowd.

He rushed into the church, calling out that they should stop the marriage. All were astonished at this interruption, particularly the couple about to be united. The stranger addressed each of them apart.

During this parley the bystanders were more and more surprised, especially when they saw Sir Edward standing almost speechless, and his bride crying and fainting away in the stranger's arms.

But this seeming grief was soon over

and was presently converted into a flood of joy. This gentleman, so elegantly dressed, proved to be no other than Margery's brother, our former acquaintance, little Tommy, now Mr. Meanwell, just returned with great honor and profit from a distant foreign country.

As soon as the news reached him that his sister was going to be married, he resolved to take horse from London, where he then was, and come to where she was. He wanted to find out whether it was a suitable match for one so dear to him as Margery was. He was now able to give a fortune to her if she needed it.

All was soon explained, and the loving couple then returned to the altar. And so they were married, to the satisfaction of all present.

After her happy marriage, Lady Lovell continued to practice all kinds of good. She gave large sums for charity. She went constantly about visiting the poor,

cheering them up, helping them in their troubles, and comforting them in sickness.

The school of which she had been the mistress also received her attention. She increased and improved it, and placed a poor but worthy scholar and his wife to take charge of it.

She lived happily with Sir Edward for many years; and as her life had been regarded as the greatest blessing, so her death was looked upon as the greatest calamity that had befallen the neighborhood for many years.

# ENTERTAINMENTS

---

Drills and Plays for Patriotic Days - - - - -	\$0.25
The Patriot's Parade. A one-act play - - - - -	.15
The Stars and Stripes. A flag drill - - - - -	.15
All the Holidays. Celebrations for all grades - - - - -	.40
Baxter's Choice Dialogues. Ten good dialogues for old and young - - - - -	.25
The New Christmas Book. Recitations, drills, dialogues, songs and quotations. Very good - - - - -	.40
Christmas Gems. Readings and recitations - - - - -	.40
Friday Afternoon Entertainments. New - - - - -	.40
Thirty New Christmas Dialogues and Plays. Original, humorous, and musical. For all grades - - - - -	.40
Modern Drill and Exercise Book - - - - -	.40
Thompson Drills and Marches - - - - -	.40
Dickerman's Drills. Many new and original drills - - - - -	.40
Evangeline Entertainment. Dramatization of Long- fellow's Evangeline - - - - -	.25
Dolly Travers' Inheritance. A four-act drama - - - - -	.15
Washington Day Entertainments. For all grades - - - - -	.40
Heavenly Twins. Farce for 13 or more characters - - - - -	.25
Mirth Provoking School Room. Farce for 14 or more characters - - - - -	.25
New Motion Songs. For all grades - - - - -	.25
Normal Dialogue Songs. Dialogues, characters, etc. - - - - -	.40
Old Time Humorous Dialogues. For young and old - - - - -	.40
Practical Dialogues, Drills and Marches. For all grades and all occasions - - - - -	.40
The Dear Boy Graduates. A four-act farce - - - - -	.25
Special Days in Primary Grades. Washington, Lin- coln, closing days, etc. - - - - -	.30
Thanksgiving Entertainments. For all grades. Recita- tions, dialogues, songs, and drills. Excellent - - - - -	.40
Lincoln Day Entertainments. For all grades. New - - - - -	.40

---

A. Flanagan Company—Chicago

# The Little Classic Series

The most popular works of standard authors and poets arranged for use in schools, with introductions, explanatory notes, biographical sketches, portraits, and illustrations. Also elementary stories of nature, myth, history, industry, geography, biography, and literature. The grading suggested has been extensively followed by teachers with very satisfactory results, but may be varied to suit special conditions.

The books have been carefully edited, are clearly printed on good paper, and have extra strong paper cover. Each book in the LITTLE CLASSIC SERIES contains thirty-two pages.

## SEVEN CENTS PER COPY

### Twenty Copies for \$1.20

#### Third and Fourth Grades

- No.  
2831 Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard—  
Part I.  
2832 Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard—  
Part II.  
2833 Aunt Martha's Corner Copboard—  
Part III.  
2808 How Little Cedric Became a  
Knight.  
2835 The Little Brown Pitcher.  
2737 The Golden Bird and Seven Ravens.  
2836 The Little Brown Man.  
2821 Longfellow and Hiawatha.  
2837 The Queer Little Tailor.  
2815 Stories of Old New England.  
2839 Drakestail and Choosing a King.  
2739 Daffydowndilly and the Golden  
Touch.  
2903 A Christmas Carol.  
2822 Stories of Sir Launcelot and Other  
King Arthur Stories.  
2840 Story of Leather, Boots and Shoes.  
2816 The Story of a Beehive.  
2922 Miss Alcott's Girls.  
2741 Two Brownie Parties.  
2841 The Story of King Corn.  
2817 Stories of '76.  
2925 The Story of Coal.  
2805 Some of Our Birds.  
2926 The Story of Wheat.  
2818 Arthur, The Hero King.  
2927 The Story of King Cotton.  
2806 King Arthur Stories.

#### Fourth and Fifth Grades

- No.  
2928 The Story of Sugar.  
2919 The Story of Daniel Boone.  
2929 The Story of Lumber.  
2913 American Naval Heroes.  
2930 The Story of Iron.  
2834 Little Goody Two Shoes.  
2931 Night Before Christmas and Other  
Christmas Poems.  
2907 Our Pilgrim Forefathers.  
2932 The Story of Granite, Copper and  
Zinc.  
2901 The Story of Abraham Lincoln.  
2933 The Story of Marble and Slate.  
2920 The Story of Washington.  
2934 The Story of Fruit.  
2914 The Story of Benjamin Franklin.  
2935 Norse Heroes.  
2908 A Longfellow Booklet.  
2936 Norse Myths.  
2838 The Bluest of Blue Birds.  
2937 Norse Legends.  
2902 The Norse Seamen and Christo-  
pher Columbus.  
2915 The Story of the Revolution.  
2909 Henry Hudson and Other Explor-  
ers.  
2916 Miss Alcott's Boys.  
2910 Orioles, Bobolinks and other Birds.  
2923 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
For Fourth and Fifth Grades.  
2917 Grace Darling and Florence Night-  
ingale.

PUBLISHED BY  
**A. FLANAGAN COMPANY**  
CHICAGO



# The Little Class

The most popular works of standard authors and poets arranged for use in schools, with introductions, explanatory notes, biographical sketches, portraits, and illustrations. Also elementary stories of nature, myth, history, industry, geography, biography, and literature. The grading suggested has been extensively followed by teachers with very satisfactory results, but may be varied to suit local conditions.

The books have been carefully edited, are clearly printed on good paper, and have extra strong paper cover. Each book in the LITTLE CLASSIC SERIES contains thirty-two pages.

## SEVEN CENTS PER COPY

### Twenty Copies for \$1.20

#### Fifth and Sixth Grades

- No.  
2938 The Story of Gold and Silver.  
2911 The Story of Jeanne (Joan) D'Arc.  
3020 The Story of Our Flag.  
2923 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
For Fourth and Fifth Grades.  
2939 The Story of Oil.  
2905 The Three Golden Apples.  
2940 Longfellow's Poems.  
2924 The Story of Electricity.  
3002 Rab and His Friends.  
2918 William McKinley.  
3021 The Great Stone Face.  
2912 The Discovery of America.  
2943 The Story of Paper, Pens, Pencils,  
etc.  
3019 The Story of Steam.  
2944 The Story of Printing.  
3013 Father Marquette.  
2945 The Story of Newspapers and  
Books.  
3007 The Miraculous Pitcher.  
3025 The Story of Robinhood.  
3001 The Story of La Salle.

#### Sixth and Seventh Grades

- No.  
3026 The Story of Motors.  
3014 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
For Sixth Grade.  
3016 Rip Van Winkle and Author's Ac-  
count of Himself.  
3008 The King of The Golden River.  
3027 The Story of Glass.  
2941 The Golden Fleece.  
3028 The Meat-Packing Industry.  
2942 Whittier's Poems.  
3029 Tennyson's Poems.  
3015 The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.  
3030 Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare—  
Part I.  
3031 Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare—  
Part II.

- No.  
3009 The Pied Piper of Hamelin and  
Other Poems.  
3011 The Song of Hiawatha—Abridged.  
3003 The Snow-Image.  
3032 Primitive Travel and Transporta-  
tion.  
3022 The Courtship of Miles Standish.  
3033 The Story of Ships and Shipping.  
3024 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
For Seventh Grade.  
3034 Ocean Routes and Navigation.

#### Seventh and Eighth Grades

- No.  
3035 American Railway Systems.  
3018 The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.  
3010 Evangeline.  
3036 Horatius at the Bridge, and Other  
Poems.  
3012 The Cotter's Saturday Night and  
Other Poems.  
3037 Lowell's Poems.  
3004 Thanatopsis and Other Poems.  
3006 The Deserted Village (Goldsmith)  
and Gray's Elegy.  
3038 Washington's Farewell Address  
and Other Papers.  
3122 The Vision of Sir Launfal and  
Other Poems.  
3039 Prisoner of Chillon and Other  
Poems.  
3017 Snow-Bound and the Corn Song.  
3115 The Magna Charta.  
3040 Sir Roger De Coverley Papers.  
3041 Carrying the U. S. Mail.  
3108 Speeches by Lincoln.  
3005 Enoch Arden.  
3101 Sohrab and Rustum.  
3042 Navigating the Air—Electric Rail-  
ways.  
3107 Famous Poems of Famous Poets—  
Eighth Grade.

PUBLISHED BY  
**A. FLANAGAN COMPANY**  
CHICAGO